

## The Standard.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

An Independent Newspaper, published every evening except Sunday, without a muzzle or a club.

### WHAT WAR HAS DONE FOR AEROPLANES.

As we repeatedly have said, the American papers do not obtain sufficient information as to the relative fighting strength of the forces on the different battle fronts to form an accurate opinion, and this is illustrated by a review of the comparative power of the air squadrons from the beginning of the war.

The average reader of the news from Europe has been led to believe the allies have maintained a supremacy of the air, but a military authority says no, and he explains the varying success of first the Germans and then the allies. A writer on the air fights says that when the war started the allies went in with Bleriot and Wrights. Such machines would have about the same chance with one of the latest war models as a civil war gunboat would with the latest battleship. The war has been one continuous struggle between the allies and the Germans for the supremacy of the air. Although the Germans had high hopes of the Zeppelin, they did not overlook the possibilities of the aeroplane, and soon after the armies came to grips the Fokker appeared. The Fokker literally made the air a German element. For every German machine of this type that was brought down an average of eight allied planes went crumpled and blazing to earth. Faster than any allied machine of those days, and better armed, the Fokker had everything its own way for some little time. The German Taube also found good hunting at first among the lighter and slower French and English planes. Along came the Royal Flying corps machines and chased the Taube from the skies. The Germans came back with the Aviatik and Albatross types, and the Royal Flying corps style ceased to be fashionable in the perilous zone above the trenches. Such machines are only used now in the preliminary training of candidates for the aviation corps. Then the English countered with the Bristol and Martinsyde machines, and the Germans were forced to devise faster and stronger planes. Their latest bids for the mastery of the air—unless they used "triples" in their last raid on London, as many believe—are the "Two Tails" and the "Hans and Fritz," both great 200-horsepower biplanes, with two gunners and a pilot to each plane. The French Avions were the answer. They could outfly the Germans, and had a 37-millimeter quick-firer. But the Kaiser's bombers simply made a machine faster than the Avion, with a grape-shot gun besides the two machine guns. This called forth the "Avion du Chasse," a racer, 10 miles speedier than any opponent. Now the Germans are believed to be building still greater birds of death, of

several hundred horsepower—700, one report says—and with a battery of four guns, a searchlight and other appliances that would make them supreme—unless the allies put forth something still more powerful, which is just what they are going to do. The so-called "triple" plane, said to have been used by the Germans in their London raid Saturday, is believed to carry nine guns and gunners, besides a pilot. Its speed is said to be 100 miles an hour. But the allies will be nothing dismayed by the new monster. They can build just as big, or bigger, and just as fast, or faster, machines than the Germans, and, furthermore, the Americans now have a machine which will outclass any of the present war planes in speed and carrying capacity. It is for the United States to give to the allies a mastery of the air.

### DRAWING FOR THE ARMY.

By Friday evening every young man in the United States between the draft ages should know his position in the line of duty. By that time the great drawing shall have taken place in Washington.

The arrangements, which determine by chance the order in which each registrant is to be summoned before the exemption boards, are eminently fair and preclude all opportunity for favoritism in the first great step in forming an army of 687,000 from the civil population.

Utah's quota under the draft has been greatly cut down by voluntary enlistments in the regular army and the national guards. As a result, Ogden, as its part in the forming of the new organization, is required to furnish 32 men, and the county outside the city must yield 60. That means that out of every 90 registered in Ogden, only one will be immediately called by the lottery. The ratio in the county is very much greater, being about one in every fifteen.

### BLACKMAILERS IN THE EAST.

During the fall of 1913, Ogden was convulsed with a blackmail sensation which had a deep mystery that seems unsolvable because the crooks operated with such cleverness they defied detection.

Letters conveying threats and demanding money repeatedly were mailed to local victims and telephone calls were made.

Decoys were placed and officers responded to pre-arranged conferences, which were to be kept by these blackmailers, but the elusive seekers after easy money were not stopped in their wild undertakings until a daring gunman exposed himself to an ambush and was shot and in turn perforated one of his antagonists with buckshot.

Since that time Ogden has been as quiet and orderly as any old Puritanical city, and the blackmailers have departed for prison or elsewhere. Perhaps one of the gang has crossed the continent, as Hartford, Connecticut, is now experiencing a repetition of the Ogden reign of terror, and a peculiar coincidence is that the blackmail letters are signed "Utah 4." Here is a sample of the latest threat directed to George I. Godard, state librarian of Connecticut:

"Dear Sir: You are hereby notified for a ransom of \$5,000 in small bills (no check accepted) if you wish furthermore the life of your daughter. This money must be paid by 8:30 Tuesday evening, June 12, 1917, but you are requested to pay tonight. If this money is not paid your daughter will be taken and \$10,000 will be asked. Follow directions closely. Take Bloomfield avenue from Albany avenue and take first left off Bloomfield avenue which is a dirt road. Keep going until you come to

a brick house on the left. A little further on you will come to a small wood on the left about three hundred feet further you will see a cut-tered turned on its side behind sled you will find an old ten-quart milk can standing up. It is into this money must be put and can laid down. After leaving money go to end of road, turn around and come back the same way as you went.

"It would be well to pass by this place in the day to avoid a mistake which would prove fatal.

"Reporting this matter to the police or made public any other way you will be shot. You had better take heed before it is too late.

"Yours to death,

"UTAH

"4"

This is an impressive reminder of the cold-blooded way in which the local thugs operated. The one consoling thought in connection with this latest crime is that it is far removed from this region. The blackmailer though is not a product of any one place. He works wherever the field appears promising.

### INTERNAL ENEMIES OF UNITED STATES.

One of the most conservative papers in comment dealing with the present war is the San Francisco Chronicle. The Chronicle though does not hesitate to point out how outrageous are the acts of the lawless element in this country, engaged in breaking down the industries, and says:

"It has been assumed that whatever the results of this war this country was in no danger of invasion. It is gins to look as if we were already invaded. Armed bodies of men are traversing several states destroying or attempting to destroy property wherever they go, intimidating peaceful citizens and stopping or endeavoring to stop production of commodities essential to the prosecution of the foreign war. Whether these people are paid with German money or not, they are doing work that the German government would cheerfully pay for. Considering that they are openly giving aid and comfort to the public enemy—which is treason—the burden of proof is on them that they are not in direct communication with that enemy.

Doubtless, the military authorities can be trusted to deal with that phase of the situation, but when that has been done, and peace has been restored, what then? Apparently, these same assaults upon society may continue when we have not the machinery of war to deal with them. In any other country such domestic enemies would be properly dealt with in peace or war, but our inefficiency is so astonishing that except in war time we are legally powerless against the internal enemy. It is true that in self-defense some communities deal with these mobs outside the law and by unlawful methods. And, however effective, that is not right. It is time that society took effective measures to protect itself in time of peace. And there are ample remedies for the evil, if we choose to take them. The right of free speech does not mean license to urge men to violence, to intimidation, to destroy property or to interference with production or distribution. That is the law, but it can be made more clear and certain by statute and, above all, power as well as responsibility for its use can be placed somewhere for enforcing the law. If a body of peaceful citizens desires to parade in a city, it must get permission from the authorities. But we permit great bodies of men known to be armed, and to be following some kind of leadership, to parade on the public thoroughfares

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JAMES P. CASEY, General Manager.

with avowed purpose to do mischief.

"That can be prevented by appropriate legislation, with means for its enforcement. These people openly defy the laws and defy society. Having thus voluntarily put themselves outside the pale of the law, they may properly be refused the protection of the law. It is supposed that these mobs are mostly foreign born, and that is one of the things to be investigated. But, whether foreign born or not, if men are lawfully in this country and willing to work they are entitled to protection. And yet in Missouri it appears that armed American miners are attacking foreign-born miners. And that is no better than the I. W. W. outrages."

## TRY MAGNESIA FOR STOMACH TROUBLE

It Neutralizes Stomach Acidity, Prevents Food Fermentation, Sour, Gassy Stomach and Acid Indigestion.

Doubtless if you are a sufferer from indigestion, you have already tried pop sin, bismuth, soda, charcoal, drugs and various digestive aids and you know these things will not cure your trouble in some cases do not even give relief.

But before giving up hope and deciding you are a chronic dyspeptic just try the effect of a little bisulphate of magnesia—the ordinary commercial carbonate, citrate, oxide or milk, but the pure bisulphate of magnesia which you can obtain from practically any druggist in either powdered or tablet form.

Take a teaspoonful of the powder or two compressed tablets with a little water after your next meal, and see a difference this makes. It will instantly neutralize the dangerous, harmful acid in the stomach which now causes your food to ferment and sour, making gas, wind, flatulence, heartburn and the bloated or heavy lumpy feeling that seems to follow most everything you eat.

You will find that provided you take a little bisulphate of magnesia immediately after a meal, you can eat almost anything and enjoy it without any danger of pain or discomfort to follow and moreover, the continued use of the bisulphate of magnesia cannot injure the stomach in any way so long as there are any symptoms of acid indigestion.—Advertisement.

**FUTURE OF THE COUNTRY.** Editor Standard: Every American citizen must wake to the fact and know what we are doing and what we should do to build up the future of the country, and what other countries are doing to deceive us. Indeed Japan has acted with us friendly in this conflict, but how many of us know their plan? Japan knows that we have many millions of inhabitants. We are increasing very fast and in a few years from now we will have as many people again as Japan has—and how could the Japs fight two to one?

The Japanese do not like us very well and if they knew they could fight us and secure a victory they would do it, because of the trouble we are having with them, such as not permitting them to own land in some of the states. Their plan is to decrease our people by sending them to Europe to fight the Germans.

We must send but few armies to Europe at present. We must help our allies as much as possible, and be reasonable in the prices on the supplies which they buy from us. We must also try and send the supplies on our own ships. By doing this we are doing our duty.

The allies have a larger army than Germany, and they have to do their part. When their armies cannot fight the Germans any longer, then it is time for our army to go to Europe. Indeed we must be prepared, but we must leave our army here until badly needed. Otherwise, I am afraid we

will have to fight two or three enemies over there and here.

We cannot tell what is going to happen. We can make real friends by justice, but we cannot have friends by using the iron stick.

Since we are financing China and educating it, we will in time pay for it, as the Chinese are going to fight us some day, together with the Japs, unless we meet their demands. Indeed, we will have a job on our hands. We must spend our money in a different way. We can get more than our money is worth, if we would spend it on the Russians in a proper way.

The United States cannot make a better friend than Russia. We must keep away from the Germans and the English—the most selfish people on earth.

(Signed) MITCHELL JONES.

Boating, swimming and free dancing every evening at the Hermitage. Music by the Pettigrew Orchestra. 317

Canada will announce a plan for compulsory retirement of all civil servants who have been in service more than 35 years, their places to be filled by returned soldiers.

A Pennsylvania steel mill has been equipped to roll the largest plates in the world, 192 inches in width, the limit it is possible to transport on American railroads.

The most conservative bankers of the United States are paying their woman employees the same salaries that they paid the men whose places the women now fill.

## FERTILE LAND IN THE LAVA BEDS NEAR GOODING, IDAHO

D. M. Newton, traveling passenger agent for the Union Pacific, returned yesterday from a trip into the dry farming country near Shoshone, Idaho. He was very enthusiastic over the crops in that region, saying that they were better than they have been for several years. He also noticed that there were a great many more settlers in the region this year and that all were so busy with the crops that it was a hard matter to even talk with most of them.

"The wheat crop up there is wonderful. I never saw such a fine stand," he said. "Even on the irrigated farms the wheat looks no better. If the dry farmers don't make a record for production this year, I miss my guess. It certainly looks as though the farmers in that region have backed Uncle Sam in the food conservation campaign."

"Not only is the wheat crop a good one, but I never saw so much hay in all my life. The stand of alfalfa is so thick that it looks almost as though a person could walk over the top of the fields. Farmers are certainly providing against a condition like that which confronted them this spring."

"Hay is being contracted for as fast as it is harvested. Sheep raisers are offering a good price for it, in some instances as high as \$15 a ton in the stack. There will be no dearth of hay in that region next winter."

While in Idaho, Mr. Newton made a trip to inspect a tract of 22,000 acres in a pocket among the lava beds north of Gooding. He said this was the most wonderful dry farm land he has ever seen. The native grass is knee high and so thick it reminds one of a tropical region. Several years ago fire cleared the land of sagebrush and the land is so fertile that the grass has obtained the fine growth. In one place where wheat had been put in the year before, the farmer for some reason had failed to harvest it, and the second growth, without any cultivation or attention of any kind, will yield 15 to 18 bushels to the acre, in his opinion.

"But that is no region for the 'ten-foot,'" he continued. "The man who does not know the conditions could not stand the graft. Those who are making good are the ones who have had the experience in dry farming and know, before they tackle it, just what they are getting in to."

"The 22,000 acre tract I mentioned has not been surveyed and possessors of the land file possessory claims, so that when it is opened for homesteading, all they have to do is to file on it and their previous claims will be allowed. The land in this tract is so surrounded by lava beds that a few rods of fence will completely enclose it. Although there are no good roads to it at present, there soon will be and then it will become better known. It is 25 miles to the nearest railroad, so that shipment of crops will require a long haul, but that condition will be overcome in due time, I am sure. The land is too good to long remain idle."



## SUMMER SLIPPERS ON SALE

We have placed on sale over 300 pairs of oxfords, pumps and strap slippers, in velvet, suede, patent kid and gunmetal, worth up to \$5.00 a pair—all last season's styles but make good all-around summer shoes; on sale at

This second lot consists of pumps and strap slippers in kid and patent, all good styles, turns and welts, worth \$3.50 to \$5.00; on sale at

Women's sport oxfords in white canvas, Neolin sole, also white canvas, tan leather strap trimming, with Neolin sole, worth \$3.50 a pair; now on sale

Children's white canvas, rubber sole Mary Jane Keds, now on sale for

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